

# INAUGURATION OF NATION'S EXECUTIVE

## An Imposing Display Given.

## VAST CROWDS GATHERED

## McKinley and Roose- velt's Big Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley of Ohio was today inducted into the Presidential office, being the eighth in the illustrious line of Presidents of the United States thus honored by the American people with a second and consecutive term. Simultaneously, Theodore Roosevelt of New York became Vice President of the United States. The ceremony that marked this second assumption by President McKinley of the cares of state was most impressive and full of suggestions of the development of the republic during the past four years.

At 3 o'clock a. m. a drizzling rain was falling and at dawn the heavy clouds almost obscured the sun. About 8 o'clock the clouds began to break and in the course of an hour broad beams of sunlight swept the avenue.

On the whole the weather promised to redeem the pledge of the weather bureau that the day would be a glorious one, the temperature being mild and broad stretches of blue sky appearing as the sun forced its way through the clouds.

The weather took a change for the worse before noon. The skies became overcast and before 1 o'clock a light rain was falling.

While the President was speaking the rain almost entirely ceased, though thousands of umbrellas were still held aloft.

Every Presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size, in variety, and usually having some distinctive features. That which followed President McKinley today on his return from the capitol to the White House, and passed in review there before him, was different from all its predecessors in the majestic predominance of the military feature. The civil contingent was quite up to the average in point of numbers; yet by actual count made by the marshals, the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. In the serried ranks of blue were many soldiers who had carried the country's flag far out into the world and had waged a war which was all in the future when the last inaugural procession marched along Pennsylvania avenue.

With the younger veterans and in the place of honor, as the President's escort, marched another contingent made up entirely of soldiers of the Civil war, all gray-haired and showing in gait and bent forms marks of the passage of years and of the lingering effects of the great battles and campaigns in the most stupendous struggle that the world has seen, and it was an easy prophecy to observe that never again would they be able to make as brave and numerous a showing in their effort to escort a President on the occasion of his accession to office. At their head, to quicken their steps, marched the Rough Rider band, suggestive of the extraordinary organization which marked one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of the volunteer army of the United States.

For the first time in a quarter of a century the President rode from the White House to the capitol without a successor beside him in his carriage. Grant was the last of the Presidents of the United States up to this time to occupy a similar position. President McKinley had for his companions in his carriage members of the committee specially chosen by Congress to take charge of the inauguration, headed by Senator Mark Hanna, himself a national figure.

The American navy, which had no distinguished itself in the past four years, was represented in the ceremony more numerous than ever before. Half a dozen warships, more than have been assembled on the Potomac since the days of the Civil war, contributed through their salutes and marines one of the most unique and enjoyable features of the ceremony, marching over a thousand strong. Down on the water-front by moored the famous old battleship Hartford, inspiring stirring recollections of the fierce naval combats of the Civil war, while at the navy yard floated the grim double-turreted monitor, the Monitor, emblem of later days' warfare. Further down the Potomac lay other vessels unable to get up the



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

river to Washington, but whose crews swelled the list of paraders.

The states of the Union rendered their homage to the President and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated today's great event by the attendance of fourteen Governors representing North, South, East and West, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. There were Governor Odell of New York, Governor Yates of Illinois, Governor Bliss of Michigan, Governor Van Sandt of Minnesota, Governor Richards of Wyoming, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, Governor Ditch of Nebraska, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, Governor Smith of Maryland, Governor Longino of Mississippi.

Though worn and weary, the legislative branch of the Government executed its part in the day's ceremonies, though the protracted sessions of the last four days, involving work day and night, had imposed severe physical strain upon the members.

## ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. McKinley took the oath of office at 1:17 and immediately began his inaugural address, which follows:

My Fellow Citizens:—When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the Government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs

and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$10,000,000. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American production finds good markets at home and abroad. Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are powers more indispensable than in public employment. They should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I

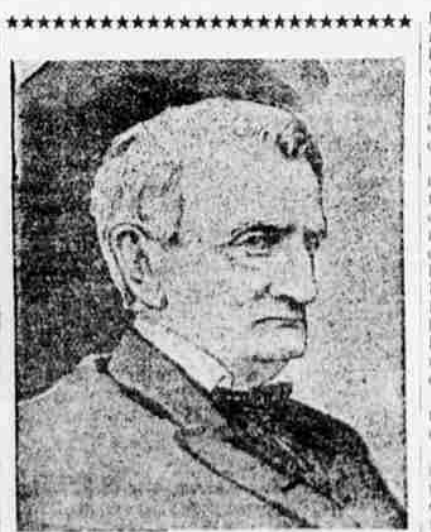
## DEATH OF W. M. EVARTS, LAWYER AND STATESMAN, ONCE AT HEAD OF CABINET

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—William Maxwell Everts died shortly after 9 o'clock this morning in his home, 211 Second avenue. His last words were, "Morning is coming." He was 83 years of age on February 6. He had not been out of bed since the morning of the 13th of February, but during that time his mind retained all of its clearness. Newspapers and magazines were read to him daily. He still retained his interest in the firm of Everts, Chapin and Beaman, desiring that his name should figure in the partnership until his death.

He contracted pneumonia on Saturday last—how, no one seems to know. He began to show some improvement and yesterday there was hope that he would recover from the attack. Toward evening a change was apparent, and Dr. Lambert remained at the bedside all night. At 4 o'clock this morning Everts grew worse, and his family was summoned. He rapidly sank and at 6 o'clock lapsed into unconsciousness from which he did not emerge. He passed away at 9:15 o'clock. From the time he became unconscious all the children of the dying man and his wife were in the room. There are four sons and four daughters. Rev. Prescott Everts and the aged Mrs. Everts, almost as old as her husband, knelt by the bedside when the end came. The minister had his arm about his mother, and both of their heads were bent in prayer.

Gray light began to show in the curtained room shortly before 6 o'clock, and he turned his head slowly and watched it. His voice scarcely rose above a whisper. He smiled faintly at those who stood at his bedside, and his eyes closed. He was unconscious. He will be buried in Windsor, Vermont, his wife's birthplace, where he established his country home, Runnymede.

After one of the most brilliant careers in the annals of the American bar, William M. Everts has gradually slipped out of public life, and for many years has not participated in any of the actions of the outside world in which he was formerly such a prominent factor. His last public appearance was at a meeting of the Bar Association of New York, of which he was the first president, on February 16, 1898. At that time his feebleness was painfully noticeable. About three years ago he suffered from an exceedingly severe attack of grip. As he was then toward 70 years of age it was feared that he would never recover. Slowly, however, he gained strength, and at last the disease was conquered, but since then he has faded away, the grip frame and splendid constitution which formerly were equal to almost any strain having finally broken under the burden of increasing years. Recently he has not been able even to indulge in the



slight amusement of being placed by the window to watch the passing people, but he has been confined almost constantly to his bed.

Fifty years ago Everts first became prominent at the bar of New York. For the next forty years his career was an almost unbroken series of legal, oratorical and political triumphs. He is the only lawyer in the world who ever got a single fee of \$200,000. He defended Henry Ward Beecher in the famous Tilton case; he helped make Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States; he defended President Andrew Johnson when the attempt was made to impeach him; he represented the United States in the Alabama claims case; he served as Secretary of State in the Hayes Cabinet and as Attorney General under Johnson and founded out his public career as a United States Senator from the State of New York.

William M. Everts came of good Puritan ancestry. His father was a philanthropist and the editor of a religious magazine in Boston, where in 1817 William was born. For many years during his son's younger life the elder Everts served as secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Young William early became distinguished as a student. After getting a good elementary education, he entered Yale College with the famous class of 1837. At Yale he made a record as a thorough student, being valedictorian of his class and president in the class. After a year at the Harvard Law School he entered a law office in New York. Almost immediately he achieved a reputation.

In 1843 his partner, Hall, was appointed United States District Attorney and made Everts his deputy, a position he

held until that in honor could be done. To avert the war but without avail. It was not until the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable for American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other countries they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted for the second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task I now undertake, to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic, will give to me generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" and to care that the "laws be faithfully executed." The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered

## FRISCO'S SCORE.

### Small Pox in Town and Possibly Plague.

An excerpt from a letter received by G. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Company, Ltd., from G. F. McLeod, the company's agent in San Francisco, reads as follows:

"There is quite a smallpox scare on here at present. Cases are developing in all parts of the city, not being confined to some one locality as in former epidemics. Nearly everyone is getting vaccinated and it is quite the rage. The plague commission that was sent from Washington report that while they were here they investigated six cases of plague and say that it has been here some time. They have handed their report to Mayor Phelan, ignoring the Governor of the state. I don't know whether the papers will publish it or not. They think that the plague in Honolulu developed from here. They give as a reason for its not spreading, that is, in San Francisco, the trade winds and fogs and the good drainage of the sewer system."

# SHRINERS ON ISLAND SANDS

## Caravan From the Land of the Giaours.

## AUTO'S IN PLACE OF DROMEDARIES

## The Fezzed Invaders Occupy the Best Camps in the City.

(From Thursday's daily.)

LOCAL Shriners, as soon as the Sierra was sighted coming from the Coast yesterday afternoon, stood by to pay out all the rope which their brothers on the great ship might need to hold on to.

A large reception committee had chartered the fleet tug Fearless to go out and meet the Sierra, and soon after it was generally known that the Oceanic boat was coming, the party started out of the harbor on the tug and went alongside of the big steamship just as she arrived off the harbor.

Greetings were exchanged between the local Shriners and the two hundred and odd brothers on the Sierra as the tug approached the large vessel. Then the Honolulu Shriners climbed over the side of the Sierra and swarmed upon her decks to grasp the pilgrims by the hand and welcome them to the Paradise of the Pacific and all its thousand charms. The tug returned to the Pacific Mail wharf, while alohas were exchanged on the Sierra and plans made for the capture of Honolulu.

All of the Shriners aboard were greatly impressed with their first glimpse of the city from the deck of the steamer. The beauty of the Island of Oahu gladdened their hearts and they voted this the best spot on the face of the earth long before the vessel rounded Diamond Head and the glory of Honolulu burst upon their gaze.

They had seen pictures of the Paradise of the Pacific and had read books on the Islands, full of information gathered for the most part by persons who had spent from three to thirty days in this part of the world and then felt called to write a history of the Hawaiians. They had heard people talk of the delights of this fair realm and had often dreamed of a tropic life, but their first vision of Honolulu was far beyond their imaginations.

They welcomed the sight with all their hearts and Honoluluans welcomed the coming of the Shriners.

There was a great crowd on the Oceanic wharf to note the arrival of the pilgrims and a long line of automobiles waited outside of the gate to whirl them to the Moana hotel. They were not long in getting ashore after the gangway had been let down and they were made to feel at home before they had been on the soil of this Territory half a minute.

There was little or no attempt on the part of the local Shriners to receive the visitors formally. As soon as they landed they divided into small groups and were whirled away to the Moana hotel at Waikiki in the automobiles and to the various other hostilities where quarters had been previously engaged for them.

Both the Moana hotel and the Hawaiian were decorated and enlivened for the reception of the wearers of the fezzes and their wives and others, and an air of festivity hung over the town. The visitors were delighted at their reception and were loud in their praises of everything tropical, Hawaiian and metropolitan. The auto had to make quick runs to and fro in order to accommodate the large party.

Lou R. Winsor, Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners of North America, was one of the first of the party to come ashore. He is assisted by a committee on arrangements consisting of G. F. Sinclair, T. W. Strahan, Charles E. Pink, C. B. Quinley, J. C. Hurtner, who all hail from Grand Rapids, Michigan; F. W. Lyle and J. A. Wolcott of Dowagiac, Michigan, and L. E. Wood, Niles, Michigan.

This committee will meet today with that of the local temple of Shriners and agree upon a program of entertainment. The local Shriners allowed their visitors to settle themselves into their new element and gave them a chance to go out and buy linen suits, habasha hats, parasols and leis, which they did with a vim. The lei stands were descended upon like wolves on a sheepfold and the local Shriners, the newcomers were then as if to the manor born.

The signal was given immediately upon landing, "Hold on to the rope!" and the Shriners cheered the mysterious induction of the order. They spread out all over the hot sands, raised the stores, made themselves look tropical, visited all the sights they could find in one day and night found them again at their hotels listening to the music of Massachusetts Berger's band at the

Moana hotel and the airs and music of Hawaii met at the Hawaiian hotel, where Solomon and his quintet of native players delighted all who fell under its influence. Both hotels were ablaze with light. The Hawaiians were clothed with fluttering arrays of flags, signal colors and bunting until its outlines could barely be discerned. Every tree was aglow with parti-hued electric lights enscathed amongst the foliage and the lanais were made more beautiful by the presence of prettily gowned women.

At the Moana hotel the lobbies, rotunda and wide promenading porches were filled with a throng of fashionably dressed people and Shriners who were distinguishable by their handsome badges and Masonic air. The great new hostelry was ablaze with lights and the guests were in the best of humor.

The party consisted of 114 Shriners, and with their wives and others accompanying the party, make up a grand total of 178 persons. The local Shriners expected a much larger number, somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 people. They represent almost every section of the United States, but are principally from the region of the Great Lakes.

The Honolulu Shriners have gotten out a handsome souvenir of the occasion, entitled "Pilgrimage to Hawaii—Institution of Aloha Temple." The proclamation within its covers is unique. "Es Selamu Aleikum!" it commences. "Far across the waters of sea and desert, at the muzzin's call, the Nobles of Saladin Temple have set their faces to the Orient, and, girding up their loins, have journeyed in their caravan to this verdant Oasis of Hawaii, there with Mystic, Magnificent, Moslem rites to inaugurate within some fire-deserted crater, whose sands yet hold the correct degree of warmth, a new temple, the Temple of Aloha!"

"All Nobles and their Train will be very welcome to Hawaii, where our people shall receive them with open arms and our clubs and other institutions salute them. Everyone and everything, from the vomiting volcanoes to the torrid Tobacco, will endeavor to prepare a hot time generally. Those who have not frequented volcanoes will do well to remember when climbing amid fire-lit caves or swinging across steaming cauldrons to 'Hold on to the rope.' Time, who has become a Noble for the occasion, has promised to get a 'move on' and is practicing the glide-step in order that his share of the entertainment may go off smoothly. The glories of this Mecca of Meccas will don their brightest hues, the waves will wear their whitest caps and churn themselves into a surf-let of delight. There will be wild goats on the Island that may—but that is yet another story. There will be divers amusements. When bathing 'hang on to the rope' and look out for sharks. Surf-riding may recall other days as you glide down the watery avalanches. All participants in surf-riding must remember the canny cry of 'Wela Ka Hao,' which is the watchword, password and general counter-slogan of this pilgrimage and of Aloha Temple."

On Saturday the Shriners will participate in the delights of the native luau at the Maternity Home fete. The Shriners will give a ball in their honor at the drill shed and the entire aggregation of "fezzers" will attend the theater on the night when Noble Louis Morrison, the veteran actor—the original dramatic Mephistopheles—makes his initial appearance on the Hawaiian opera stage.

The general committee of the local Mystics is: Dr. C. B. Wood, chairman; Andrew Brown, J. G. Rothwell, J. B. Pratt, L. T. Grant, F. J. Amwer, B. G. felt, Vernon Tenney, Wm. Auld, and he same members are scattered through the various other committees.

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## CABLE BILL KILLED.

### Its Fate is Laid to the "Autocrat of the House."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Perkins' amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$500,000 for a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, was stricken out by the committee on appropriations today after a vigorous fight had been made in its behalf.

"It's not that we don't want a cable," said one of the committee today. "On the contrary, we are earnestly in favor of telegraphic communication with Hawaii and the Philippines, but the Senate has done all it can toward the building of a cable, and the matter is now up to the House. A year ago the cable bill passed the Senate. Speaker Henderson has had it in his power at any time during this session to bring up the bill, which in all probability would pass. I believe there is an overwhelming sentiment in the House in favor of cable construction, but so long as the autocrat of the House interposes his veto the matter cannot even be considered."

## Jump in Sugar Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A rise of seven points net, or nine and one-quarter points from the low price of the morning, was the sensational record of the American Sugar Refining Company stock today. The closing price of the stock was 14 1/2 and the top price 14 3/4. The decline was on 100,000 shares.

J. J. Hill may worry the steel trust as regards to raw material.